REMARKS

Claims 1-24 are pending in the Application with claims 1 and 14 being in independent form. Claims 1 and 14 have been amended.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-8 and 12-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Olnowich (U.S. Patent 5,734,826) ("Olnowich").

Applicant respectfully traverses. Anticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984). Further, "anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim." *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (citing *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 722 F.2d 1542, 220 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Emphasis added.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-8 and 12-24 recite elements not disclosed by Olnowich. For example, claim 1 recites "each of the plurality of CRC calculation blocks performing a CRC calculation in parallel to yield a value of an n-bit CRC result...[and] a switch for selectively passing one of the CRC calculation values calculated by one of said plurality of CRC calculation blocks." The Patent Office cites Olnowich for the above limitation. However, Olnowich does not disclose a plurality of CRC calculation blocks performing separate n-bit CRC calculations in parallel where a switch selectively passes one of the n-bit CRC calculation values calculated by one of the CRC calculation blocks. In the cited sections of Olnowich, blocks 61-64 calculate a portion of a single CRC value (col. 7, lines 18-23 and col. 8, lines 4-19). The number of bits of the single CRC value can be altered by switching in different components, but only the

single CRC value is being calculated at a time. The blocks in Olnowich are not calculating multiple CRC calculation values. Further, because Olnowich calculates a single CRC value rather than multiple CRC calculation values, Olnowich does not disclose a switch selectively passing one of the multiple CRC calculation values. Utilizing switches to determine how many bits a CRC value is calculated with is not equivalent to a switch for selectively passing one CRC calculation value calculated by one of a plurality of CRC calculation blocks. Thus, Olnowich does not disclose each of the plurality of CRC calculation blocks performing a CRC calculation in parallel to yield a value of an n-bit CRC result...[and] a switch for selectively passing one of the CRC calculation values calculated by one of said plurality of CRC calculation blocks.

Claim 14 recites "calculating a first CRC value having a first number of bits using the variable width data word...and calculating a second CRC value having a second number of bits using the variable width data word, wherein the first and second CRC value calculations occur in parallel." The Patent Office cites Olnowich for the above limitation. However, Olnowich does not disclose performing two separate CRC calculations in parallel and does not disclose calculating two separate CRC values in parallel that have a different number of bits. In the cited section, Olnowich discloses calculating and appending a single CRC value with a variable number of bits to a message, sending the message, and then checking the single CRC value upon receipt of the message (col. 15, line 66 – col. 16, line 54). Olnowich does not calculate two different CRC values, having different numbers of bits, in parallel. Thus, Olnowich does not disclose calculating a first CRC value having a first number of bits using the variable width data word...and calculating a second CRC value having a second number of bits using the variable width data word, wherein the first and second CRC value calculations occur in parallel.

Thus, under *Lindemann*, a *prima facie* case of anticipation has not been established for claims 1 and 14. Claims 2-8, 12-13, and 15-24 are believed allowable based on their dependence upon allowable base claims.

<p style="text-align:center">Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103</p>

The Patent Office rejected claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olnowich in view of Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,701,478) ("Yang").

Applicant respectfully traverses. "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." (emphasis added) (MPEP § 2143). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. (emphasis added) *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claim 9 is believed allowable based on its dependence upon an allowable base claim.

The Patent Office rejected claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olnowich in view of Yamazaki (U.S. Patent No. 6,487,686) ("Yamazaki"). Applicant respectfully traverses. Claim 10 is believed allowable based on its dependence upon an allowable base claim.

The Patent Office rejected claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olnowich in view of Abbott (U.S. Patent No. 6,351,142) ("Abbott"). Applicant respectfully traverses. Claim 11 is believed allowable

based on its dependence upon an allowable base claim.

CONCLUSION

In light of the forgoing amendments and arguments, reconsideration of the claims is hereby requested, and a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
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